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James H. Billington to Keynote Opening Of Major Library Exhibition in Philadelphia

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington will deliver a celebratory address on Wednesday, April 13, to launch the opening of "Legacies of Genius," a major exhibition of the holdings of the Philadelphia Area Consortium of Special Collections Libraries. Dr. Billington will speak at the Thomas Jefferson University before a reception and preview of the exhibition, which will be open to the public from April 16 to September 25 in the adjoining galleries of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Library Company of Philadelphia at 1300 Locust Street in Philadelphia.

This original copy of the Bay Psalm Book, the first book printed in English North America in 1640, is included in Philadelphia exhibition.

The next day, on April 14 at the Free Library in Philadelphia, Dr. Billington will participate in the second of a series of forums organized by the Management and Planning (MAP) Committee of the Library of Congress.

A showcase of the extraordinary resources of the 16 special collections libraries of Philadelphia, the "Legacies of Genius" exhibition also emphasizes the importance of preserving these precious manuscripts and texts for future generations. The exhibition opening

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on April 16 coincides with the beginning of National Library Week (April 17–23).

Among nearly 250 treasures on display will be the original journal of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the original autograph manuscripts of Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers* and James Joyce's *Ulysses*, a letter from Abraham Lincoln one month after his election stating he did not propose the extinction of slavery, a preliminary proof of the first printing of the Declaration of Independence, the oldest known Passover Haggadah (from 11th-century Egypt), and John Von Neumann's original typescript of the first stored computer program. Represented in the display are works from American history; literary classics; children's books; prints and architectural sketches; landmarks in physical science, natural history, and medicine; and religious texts. Among the first editions shown are the Shakespeare *Folio* of 1623, *Paradise Lost*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, *Alice in Wonderland*, and *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*.

Libraries that are members of the Philadelphia Area Consortium of Special Collections Libraries are: The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Philosophical Society, the Annenberg Research Institute (formerly Dropsie College), the Athenaeum of Philadelphia, the Bryn Mawr College Library, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Free Library of Philadelphia, the Haverford College Library, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Presbyterian Historical Society, the Rosenbach Museum and Library, St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, Swarthmore College Libraries, Temple University Libraries, and University of Pennsylvania Libraries.

"Legacies of Genius" will be free and open to the public during the following hours: Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesday—1 p.m. to 9 p.m.; and Sunday—1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

NAC Issues Report On Intellectual Property In an Electronic Age

The report from the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee (NAC), *Intellectual Property Rights in an Electronic Age: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting April 22–24, 1987*, is now available. Issued as Number 16 in the series of Network Planning Papers by the Library's Network Development and MARC Standards Office, the report (ISBN 0–8444–0592–2), 66 p., may be obtained from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541.

The Network Advisory Committee focused its April 1987 program session on intellectual property rights; its objectives were to (1) increase awareness of the ways in which new information and communications technologies are challenging the intellectual property system; (2) identify particular problems and opportunities for library and information

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Map Forum Schedule

The second of a series of forums organized by the Management and Planning (MAP) Committee of the Library of Congress will take place in Philadelphia, Pa., on April 14. Librarian of Congress James H. Billington will participate in the forum, which will be held at the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Other MAP forums have been scheduled throughout the United States for these dates:

La Crosse, WI	April 27

Note: An earlier date, previously announced, was in error.)

Berkeley, CA	May 5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	May 5
Sacramento, CA	June 1
Denver, CO	June 13
New Orleans, LA	July 8
Omaha, NE	October 21

AMERICAN TREASURY

PRODUCED BY CBS NEWS IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

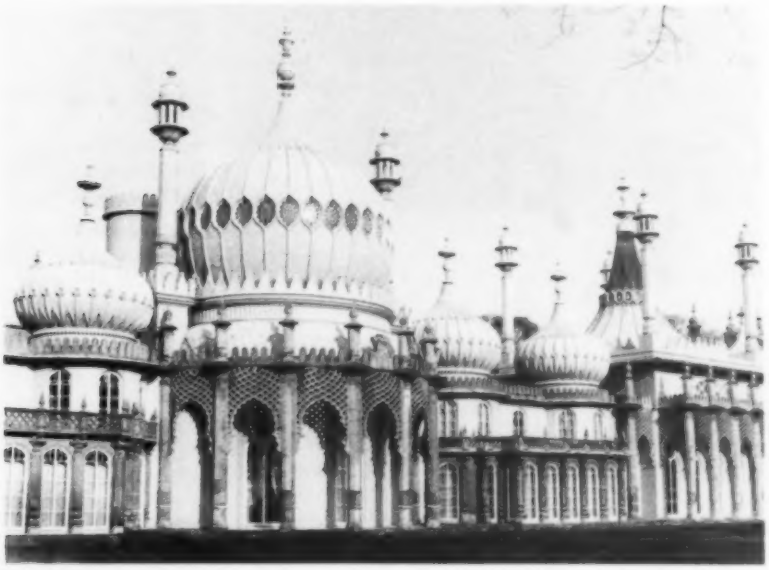
This week's question, drawn from the CBS News "American Treasury" series, broadcast each weekday at 3:57 p.m. (EST) on the CBS Television Network, is:

What play in football came about partly to reduce the violence in the game?

The answer to last week's question is:

Nags Head, N.C., got its name from the practice that pirates employed to lure ships aground on the beach. Horses (nags) were walked on the beach with lanterns hung around their necks to deceive ships' captains into believing that the bobbing lights were from other ships closer to shore.

Report on the 53rd Council and General Conference of The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Brighton, United Kingdom



The Royal Pavilion in Brighton, commissioned in 1811, inspired the logo for the 53rd IFLA meetings (Photograph courtesy of British Information Services. Crown copyright reserved.)

"Library and Information Services in a Changing World" was the theme of the 53rd Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) held in August 1987. The seaside hotels and conference center of Brighton, United Kingdom, were the site for the conference's meetings and exhibition. The Library Association (United Kingdom) and IFLA Headquarters in The Hague were responsible for organization of the conference.

The following reports were submitted by Library of Congress staff members who attended.

Council I

The Council I was convened on August 16 by IFLA president Hans-Peter Geh of the Federal Republic of Germany. Offering general comments on IFLA's work during the past year, the president noted with satisfaction the progress made in harmonizing the many items on IFLA's agenda, but warned that unless the organization could secure additional funds and a firm financial basis, it could not continue to carry on its work at present levels. Dr. Geh offered a special welcome to Paul Nauta, the Netherlands, in his newly designated capacity as IFLA secretary general, succeeding Margreet Wijnstroom, who retired as of the close of the conference. The agenda was adopted unanimously.

There followed the customary greetings from related organizations: Unesco, the International Federation for Documentation (FID), and the International Council on Archives (ICA). Wolfgang Lohner, leader of the Unesco delegation, stressed the importance of IFLA's core program to developing nations, the profound changes facing developed nations as they enter into a post-industrial society, and the many challenges for the library and information profession to assure the transfer and free flow of information in an increasingly service-oriented society. IFLA and Unesco share many parallel aspirations and their cooperation has developed into an *entente cordiale*.

FID president Michael Hill took the occasion to express appreciation for all of the efforts outgoing secretary general Wijnstroom had expended to cement relations between

(Cont. on p. 136)

IFLA and FID. He also cautioned that the two organizations should strive to avoid overlap in their work, even as they searched for growing opportunities to make common cause. He urged that they reveal their plans at an early stage and forge trust by treating one another

IFLA president Hans-Peter Geh . . . warned that unless the organization could secure additional funds and a firm financial basis, it could not continue to carry on its work at present levels.

with complete confidence and speaking on common concerns with one voice.

Michael Roper, secretary for ICA, spoke of the cordial relations between IFLA and ICA and noted their principal areas of common interest: preservation and conservation, the impact of new technology, and the training of information science professionals. He also paid tribute to Margreet Wijnstroom for her cooperation with the ICA over the years, and looked forward to the continuation of this relationship with her successor, Paul Nauta.

The results of the election for the three vacant positions on the Executive Board were announced. The successful candidates were: Engelsina Pereslegina, USSR, 616 votes; Marcella Beaudiques, France, 392 votes; and Anthony Evans, United Kingdom, 391 votes.

IFLA treasurer Anthony Evans then reported on the IFLA financial situation in 1985 and 1986. The accounts for these years were generally balanced, with some increases in expenditures. Net increases in membership fees, however, were partially negated by decreases in other income. For 1987–1988 Mr. Evans proposed reorganizing and increasing the entire dues structure, in particular the establishment of a new type of membership for nonvoting, sustaining institutional delegates, to be set at ten times the fees for voting institutional members. Such measures, it was urged, would help to offset reductions in funding, such as from Unesco, and help to create adequate reserves to allow for a modest expansion of activities. Requests for IFLA grants during the past year exceeded available funds by approximately 56 percent. The council voted in favor of Mr. Evans' proposals.

Secretary General Wijnstroom presented the annual report for 1985–1986. In a brief review of IFLA's growth from 1971 to 1986, she characterized the period as one in which the organization had matured and realized many of its early aspirations. The last two years did

Wolfgang Lohner, leader of the Unesco delegation, stressed the importance of IFLA's core program to developing nations.

not lack for excitement, and IFLA's structure, organization, and, especially, its core programs are now very impressive. Ms. Wijnstroom observed that in the past pragmatic approaches have been very successful. For the future, however, the organization may need to turn to more stable practices to insure success.

The chair of the Programme Management Committee, Adam Wysocki, Poland, reviewed the various projects of the core programs and lauded Unesco, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, and other funding organizations for providing the grants that made these achievements possible.

Irwin Pizer, chair of the Professional Board, discussed the board's responses to the membership's comments and criticisms of the conference programs. In all, some 47 changes have been recommended by a special working group, including, notably, the proposal that each section program one two-and-one-half-hour open session instead of the two one-and-one-half-hour programs that

IFLA treasurer Anthony Evans . . . proposed reorganizing and increasing the entire dues structure, in particular the establishment of a new type of membership for nonvoting, sustaining institutional delegates.

have been traditionally scheduled. The number of speakers is to be limited to three, and a speaker's text to a maximum of 30 pages. All submissions are to be reviewed by a special three-member panel of the Professional Board. Each division will be permitted to schedule one open meeting if so requested. Implementation of these changes will commence with the 1988 conference in Sydney, Australia. The proposals were adopted unanimously.

The publications officer, W.R.H. Koops, the Netherlands, then presented his report, emphasizing the need for careful planning several years in advance in order to reduce the many problems which the publications officer and the publisher must overcome to fulfill their goal of issuing four titles annually.

Following the report on the award of the Martinus Nijhoff Study Grant for 1987, the first session of the council was closed with a word of thanks for the work of all participants from Dr. Geh.

–Peter H. Bridge

Official Opening

The conference, attended by more than 2,500 delegates and exhibitors from 84 countries, was opened on August 17 with brief greetings by Henriette D. Avram, Library of Congress, who introduced Hans-Peter Geh, the president of IFLA.

President Geh began his address by congratulating the British Library

Association, which was celebrating its 110th anniversary, and noting the seminal role that Great Britain and the British Library Association had played in the establishment of IFLA.

"The Regional Library Development Fund, inaugurated in 1982, which is solely dedicated to work in the Third World, is to be renamed in honor of its initiator as the Margreet Wijnstroom Regional Library Development Fund," Dr. Geh said.

The president observed that it was also in Great Britain, at the 1971 IFLA General Conference in Liverpool, that IFLA's commitment to the Third World began in earnest. Dr. Geh reiterated IFLA's commitment to the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World Programme (ALP) by announcing his efforts to establish a group of experts in Scandinavia which will offer logistic and financial support for programs and projects in the Third World. He noted that a working group consisting of representatives from Africa, Asia, Oceania, Latin America, and the Caribbean has been formed to improve "the intensification and increasing cooperation of the work done in these countries." As an initial step, IFLA has subdivided these three regions into five organized sub-regions, each of which will be represented on the Standing Committee. Dr. Geh concluded this portion of his address by announcing "that the Regional Library Development Fund, inaugurated in 1982, which is solely dedicated to work in the Third World, is to be renamed in honor of its initiator as the Margreet Wijnstroom Regional Library Development Fund."

Next, Dr. Geh reported on his very successful four-week trip through eight countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Accompanied by A.L. Van Wesemael, coordinator of professional activities for IFLA, the objective of the trip was "to contribute to the strengthening of the library associations in those countries and to intensify their collaboration with IFLA." One result was an offer by the National Library of Venezuela to establish a regional center for the Preservation and Conservation Programme (PAC). Dr. Geh also spoke about the importance of recording significant IFLA documents and news about IFLA activities in Spanish, "in order to keep our members from these countries up to date and to provide for their active participation in our work." Consequently, the president announced that "the Executive Board will strive to establish Spanish as the fifth IFLA language as soon as the respective financial problems can be solved."

"The Executive Board will strive to establish Spanish as the fifth IFLA language," Dr. Geh said.

The president then briefly discussed library education and the status of librarians with respect to the theme of the conference, "Library and Information Services in a Changing World." He challenged library schools to meet the new demands and possibilities created by a rapidly changing social and technological environment by producing librarians who will combine research with information services. "Only when library education is versatile and has reached a high level as well as has adapted to the needs of a constantly changing world and thereby is practice, problem, and research oriented, only then do I believe that our professional image will measure up to the manifold, interesting, and responsible duties of the present and future."

The president briefly reported on a series of discussions undertaken by a high-level working group and the steering committees concerning closer coordination "between the professional work done in the sections and the core programs." The results of these discussions are summarized as follows: (1) the quality and effectiveness of professional work must be improved by closer liaison between program officers and steering bodies; (2) to improve professional collaboration with nongovernmental organizations, representatives from the International Federation for Documentation (FID), International Council on Archives (ICA), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and International Serials Data System (ISDS) will serve in a consulting capacity on the advisory committees of the core programs; (3) to improve professional work, IFLA "must dedicate even more attention to the current trends in the area of information;" (4) establish a working group to improve the publication program; (5) reexamine the membership dues system and explore new financial sources; and (6) improve "the contents and results of the general conferences."

The president briefly reported on a series of discussions undertaken by a high-level working group and the steering committees concerning closer coordination between the professional work done in the sections and the core programs.

In concluding remarks, Dr. Geh observed that the general conference in Brighton marked "a very special turning point for IFLA," with the retirement of Margreet Wijnstroom, "our longtime secretary general (who) will leave the commanding deck of the IFLA ship after exceptionally committed and successful service." After expressing his "heartfelt thanks for her exemplary work," Dr. Geh welcomed Paul Nauta, her replacement.

The president was followed by Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts,

who welcomed the conferees "on behalf of Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland." During brief welcoming remarks, Mr. Luce emphasized Britain's "commitment to an outward looking role in librarianship," particularly noting the work of the British Library, the contributions of British schools of librarianship and information service, and British involvement with IFLA and other related international bodies. Mr. Luce then commented on Great Britain's responsibility to assist librarianship in those parts of the world where it is still emerging, and paid tribute to IFLA's record "on Third World development—a record which I have already said elsewhere, is a proud one."

In referring to the theme of the conference and the impact of a changing world on librarianship, Mr. Luce called attention to initiatives from the British experience, which he believed have universal relevance. The first, he noted, was the proposal by the Library and Information Services Council to establish five-year library and information management plans at the local level, which will "allow public, private and voluntary sector services to make the best use of local resources." The other is the promotion of a joint partnership between the public and the private sectors in order to broaden the library market and at the same time make optimum use of available resources and skills.

The arts minister closed with a quote from William Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*: " 'Come and take choice of all my library, and so beguile thy sorrow.' I hope that there will be no sorrow this week," he concluded, "but that your discussions will rekindle the spirit and the substance of international understanding in the field of librarianship with which IFLA has been so long associated."

—Ralph E. Ehrenberg

Plenary Session

The first of the two presentations comprising the Plenary Session was delivered by K. M. Aithnard, Nouvelles éditions africaines, Lomé, Togo. Mr. Aithnard's remarks were on the topic, "Is the Library a Source of Information in the Developing Countries?" Mr. Aithnard developed the theme that "in view of Third World realities and the cost of setting up structures for development, one may well ask if the establishment of increasing numbers of libraries, in their current form, is still to be encouraged." He pointed to the potential in poor countries for "squandering" of financial resources, stating that on the one hand, projects to set up libraries tend to focus investments on the cities, leaving neglected the vast majority of the population, and, on the other, only children and students "ever go into the libraries." Mr. Aithnard questioned the wisdom of pursuing development in general "on the Western model" and wondered in particular whether African nations "have efficient structures and conditions for the exploitation" of new knowledge resulting from transfer and exchange of such between industrialized and developing countries. It is not that the Third World does not need information and training nor that libraries and the book trade do not have an important role in providing knowledge, but libraries and publishing houses should become more receptive to people's real, and not preconceived, needs.

Libraries and publishing houses should become more receptive to people's real, and not preconceived needs . . . "general literature and children's books [should] focus more on the immediate cultural environment, to encourage identification with the local culture and discourage people from turning their attention abroad, in cultural and economic terms," Mr. Aithnard said.

For example, according to Mr. Aithnard, "general literature and children's books [should] focus more on the immediate cultural environment, to encourage identification with the local culture and discourage people from turning their attention abroad, in cultural and economic terms." In addition, the librarian should become more of a "colleague of the rural instructor" and a supplier of "publications for documentation and 'dreams founded on reality.' Thus, developing countries are freer in such ways to determine their own objectives and the kind of societies they themselves wish to encourage.

Mr. Wilson advocated creation of surrogates and use of optical storage media to create buffers that would lend protection to the original materials made accessible as copies.

The second paper, titled "Preservation Is Justified by Access," was presented by Alexander Wilson, former director general, Humanities and Social Sciences, British Library. Mr. Wilson indicated that until the 1980s little was accomplished to promote retention of the physical materials that libraries collect, although awareness of the need for action has increased substantially in recent years. Studies have shown that even a minimal attempt to address the situation will entail enormous expenditures. Given the economic realities, "for most librarians and most readers, the acquisition of current literature and continued access to the information control of books and serials in demand must take precedence over . . . the conservation of older books in less

demand." Greater attention needs to be paid to the special problems of nonbook materials and acidification.

By way of a strategy, Mr. Wilson advocated creation of surrogates and use of optical storage media to create buffers that would lend protection to the original materials made accessible as copies. In this regard, the concept of copyright protection should be reconsidered toward the goal of providing owners a fair reward but at a cost that would not preclude preservation copying. Although microfilming is often undertaken for preservation purposes, bulk deacidification is likely to be much less costly. Publishers should be encouraged to use paper that meets the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard for permanent paper, especially because the manufacture of alkaline paper is no more costly. Another possibility, one currently being applied by the British Library, is to invest in development of improved environmental and storage conditions.

In addition, Mr. Wilson highlighted the need for a change in attitudes among existing librarians and in the basic curriculum so that new librarians are prepared with a better understanding of the physical aspects of collection development and maintenance. Mr. Wilson concluded his presentation by answering the question, "What can the individual library do to improve preservation of its collections in a systematic way?" Among his recommendations, he urged that head librarians create positions of responsibility for preservation activities to be occupied by senior staff and to undertake surveys to determine the state of library collections so that governing boards can begin to budget for preservation. A planning document covering five years needs to be written to state preservation policies and programs to be pursued. Such a document should also be used to educate and motivate staff commitment to preservation for the benefit of today's users and for those of future generations.

—John D. Byrum, Jr.

Executive Board

The Executive Board of IFLA met in Brighton on August 15, 18, and 19. Members of the Executive Board discussed conference arrangements with the Central Organising Committee representatives. Conference attendance at Brighton was well over 2,000, including exhibitors and visitors. The Executive Board praised the pre-conference publication of papers in compact booklets, which contributed to the quality of professional discussions. Singled out for praise were Dorothy Anderson, for her achievements in paper handling, and Rob Palmer, the main organizer.

In 1988, the federation will meet in Sydney, Australia, followed by Paris in 1989, Stockholm in 1990, and Moscow in 1991.

Future IFLA conference schedules were reviewed by the Executive Board. In 1988, the federation will meet in Sydney, Australia, followed by Paris in 1989, Stockholm in 1990, and Moscow in 1991. Brazil, India, and Spain will be discussed later as possibilities for 1992.

The Executive Board surveyed items on the council agenda and discussed the best method for presenting IFLA activities to its membership. It was decided that the development of a new dues structure will be prepared by the full Executive Board and presented to the council in 1989. The board was to begin deliberation on the dues structure at its December meeting.

Irwin Pizer, chair of the Professional Board, reported to the Executive Board. At the Professional Board's August 14 meeting in London, several topics were identified which needed action from the Executive Board. The proposed theme of the 1989 IFLA conference pre-session is "Interlending and Document Delivery." The 1986 edition of *Bibliography of IFLA Conference Papers and Documents* will be published as an IFLA Professional Report. Subsequent editions of the bibliography will appear in the *IFLA Annual*. The Professional Board asked that the Executive Board formulate its policy on permitting meetings of related organizations to be held within IFLA's conferences. The Professional Board endorsed a recommendation to locate the regional office for Asia and Oceania in Singapore. Beginning in 1988, the proposed intra-conference workshops at the general conferences will be limited to six.

Margareta Torngren, Sweden, reported on the progress made in seeking the support of the Nordic Council of Ministers for the establishment of a bureau for the Advancement of Third World Librarianship (ALP) in Scandinavia and for finding a host institution. A detailed proposal was approved, which includes the structure of a Nordic steering committee and international advisory committee(s). Plans call for a preparatory year and a three-year pilot project, with a link to be made with the presession seminar for developing country experts planned for the 1990 General Conference.

Several associations and institutions have asked to be considered for membership in IFLA and indicated that they would have initial problems in transmitting the dues. The secretary general was authorized to accept these new members and to find sponsors as he thinks necessary. The first association accepted under these conditions was the Benin Library Association.

The Executive Board met with Unesco representatives Wolfgang Lohner, Yves Courrier, and Aziz Abid. Stella Keenan attended on

behalf of the Federation Internationale de Documentation (FID) and Michael Roper attended on behalf of the International Council on Archives (ICA). The budget and programs of the General Information Programme (PGI) were discussed.

The proposed theme of the 1989 IFLA conference presession is "Interlending and Document Delivery."

The decline in Unesco income will force economies for the PGI programs. The representatives of the three groups (IFLA, FID, and ICA) reiterated their view that a separate identity of PGI was preferable to possible amalgamation with other Unesco sectors. Unesco announced that it is about to publish in English and French the *Guidelines for National Libraries*. The representatives of FID and ICA reported on recent developments within their organizations and suggested possible areas for cooperative projects.

The Professional Board endorsed a recommendation to locate the regional office for Asia and Oceania in Singapore.

Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh, chair of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL), outlined CDNL's policy about the IFLA core programs and their support. A meeting was held in London on August 20 with all core program officers and CDNL.

(This report is based on the text prepared by headquarters staff of IFLA.)

–Henriette D. Avram

Open Forum on Professional Activities of IFLA and Unesco Matters

Reports from the Core Programme for Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (IBCIM), Universal Availability of Publications (UAP), Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications (UDT), and Preservation and Conservation (PAC), as well as from Unesco were presented at the Open Forum on Professional Activities, held on August 17.

Ross Bourne, UAP program officer, British Library, reported that activities of UBCIM during the past 12 months included the completion of the review of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs). Publication of new editions of the descriptions for monographs and nonbook materials is imminent. New editions of the descriptions for cartographic materials and serials will follow. Work continues on new editions of descriptions for antiquarian publications and for printed music. Two new publications, one on ISBDs for computer files and the other on guidelines for the application of ISBDs to component parts (journal articles, chapters in books, and individual items in multimedia kits) will soon be available. Other publications include *International Transfers of National MARC Records*, an update of an earlier UBC publication, and the *UNIMARC Manual*, a replacement for the *UNIMARC Handbook* and the second edition of *UNIMARC*.

Marie-France Plassard, UAP program officer, British Library Document Supply Centre, reported that a number of UAP meetings are planned for later in the year. Research activities of UAP in 1987 included the submission of proposals to Unesco for development of a document delivery system to support ASTINFO and to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft for an updating of the 1984 publication *Study of the Impact of New Technology on the Availability of Publications*. A contract with Unesco for the preparation of a document on "Measuring the Performance of Document Delivery Services" is also expected. In addition, a comprehensive review of the first ten years of the UAP program was planned to be published by early 1988.

Cynthia Durance, UDT director, National Library of Canada, reported

***Research activities of UAP in 1987 included the submission of proposals . . . for an updating of the 1984 publication,* Study of the Impact of New Technology on the Availability of Publications.**

that with its name change from Transborder Data Flow to Universal Data Transfer, the core program has revised its focus. This change is reflected in the first issue of the new *UDT Newsletter*, which presents the revised terms of reference for the program. The second issue of the newsletter is devoted to the final report of the Transborder Data Flow Survey. The report concluded that the cost of services was the most important barrier to transborder data flow, followed by technical barriers, lack of awareness, and lack of training.

UDT staff assisted the IFLA Section on Information Technology in organizing the pre-conference seminar on "Open Systems Interconnection: the Communications Technology for the 1990s." The UDT program will provide funds for editing the conference proceedings for publication. Although program plans for 1988 are not yet finalized, UDT will continue to work on increasing the awareness of library and related sectors to the technological and economic benefits of electronic transfer by promoting the development, implementation, use, and maintenance of technological and telecommunications standards and by monitoring national and international telecommunications policies.

Merrily A. Smith, of the Library of Congress and PAC Director, reported that she and the directors of the regional centers had met in February 1987 to set the general goals of PAC for the immediate future. In

order of priority these goals are: (1) to raise the level of awareness of the need for libraries to preserve the materials they collect; (2) to produce an international newsletter; (3) to develop and provide educational materials about the general preservation issues of care, handling, and planning; and (4) to develop and encourage education and continued training of professional conservators. As examples of advancement toward these goals, Ms. Smith said, papers at the 1986 Vienna Conference on Preservation of Library Materials have been published (IFLA Publications Nos. 40 and 41), and the first issue of *International Preservation News* is pending publication.

The final report of the Transborder Data Flow Survey . . . concluded that the cost of services was the most important barrier to transborder data flow, followed by technical barriers, lack of awareness, and lack of training.

As for the development of educational materials, Unesco-funded studies on "Disaster Preparation and Response" and "Control of Mold in Libraries and Archives" have been completed and work continues on the preparation of "Control and Extermination of Insects" and "Mass Conservation Techniques." Two audiovisual programs produced by the Library of Congress have been translated into French and German. Copies of "Handling Books in General Collections" are now available at both regional centers while copies of "Planning for Preservation" are in preparation. Plans at the Library of Congress for the development of a database of bibliographic and resource files on library and archives preservation have been expanded to include non-English bibliographic citations and resource files. In addition, both the Preservation and Conservation (PAC) regional centers (Sable, France and Leipzig, German Democratic Republic) and the PAC International Focal Point (Library of Congress) have been active in the education and continued training of conservators.

Other activities of PAC have included the formulation of a five-year plan for the program; the establishment of an advisory committee chaired by Magda Strebl, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, Austria; and the identification of a new regional center at the National Library of Venezuela.

Plans at the Library of Congress for the development of a database of bibliographic and resource files on library and archives preservation have been expanded to include non-English bibliographic citations and resource files.

The Unesco report consisted of a presentation and discussion of the Common Communications Format (CCF) and its use. Unesco representatives described CCF, first published in 1984, as an exchange format for machine-readable records designed for small organizations that either could not or did not wish to take advantage of the MARC format. Speakers from the United Nations, Colombia, Brazil, and China described their use of the format.

–Merrily A. Smith

Conference of Directors Of National Libraries

The 13th meeting of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL) was held on August 20 at the British Library in London. William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress and chairman of CDNL, presided over the meeting which included representatives from 36 countries as well as Unesco.

The program began with a welcome from Kenneth Cooper, Chief Executive of the British Library. Tours of the library were provided which included visits to the Reading Room and the King's Library, as well as some of the exhibition halls and original stack areas. The tour was followed by a slide presentation on the British Library's new facility currently under construction at St. Pancras in London. Moving to the British Library Board's headquarters for a luncheon and business meeting, the group was received by Lord Quinton, chairman of the board. Lord Quinton welcomed the members to London and expressed his best wishes for a fruitful and stimulating meeting.

Adam Wysocki and Aziz Abid, Unesco, reported on the preparation of Guidelines for National Libraries.

At the business meeting, Hope Clement of the National Library of Canada and chair of the International MARC Network Advisory Committee (IMNAC), reported on the committee's work during the past year. Ms. Clement requested approval of three recommendations concerning the structure and organization of the committee, the committee's terms of reference, and adherence by national bibliographic agencies to the guidelines contained in the *International Transfer of National MARC Records*; the recommendations were approved.

Adam Wysocki, chair of the IFLA Programme Management Committee, reported on a number of developments within the IFLA core programs and noted with appreciation the contributions and support of national libraries throughout the world to these efforts. Following this presentation, Maurice Line, British Library Document Supply Centre,

discussed recent developments in the Universal Availability of Publications Programme (UAP); Marianne Scott, National Library of Canada, provided a status report on the Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications Programme (UDT); Merrily Smith, Library of Congress, reported on the Preservation and Conservation Programme (PAC),

A panel presentation . . . addressed a paper prepared by Don Wijasuriya, National Library of Malaysia, on the topic, "IFLA's Core Programme on the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World: Orientation, Mechanisms and Priorities."

noting that the proceedings of the Conference on Preservation of Library Materials held in Vienna in 1986 are now available; and Ross Bourne, British Library, discussed the recent activities of the Universal Bibliographic Control/International MARC Program (UBCIMP).

Mr. Wysocki and Aziz Abid, Unesco, reported on the preparation of *Guidelines for National Libraries*, noting that Guy Sylvestre's review of this document was complete and that the Section on National Libraries had an opportunity to comment on the final version. It was reported that Unesco will publish the paper in 1988 (first in English and later in other languages) following a review by a representative group of CDNL delegates.

As a follow-up to a discussion on the topic of CDNL and developing countries which was held at last year's meeting in Tokyo, the next item on the agenda was a panel presentation which addressed a paper prepared by Don Wijasuriya, National Library of Malaysia, on the topic, "IFLA's Core Programme on the Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World: Orientation, Mechanisms and Priorities." With presentations by Ben Kingsley, Swaziland National Library Service; Ashin Das Gupta, National Library, Calcutta, India; and Virginia Betancourt, Biblioteca Nacional, Caracas, Venezuela, a number of issues were raised. Included in these were the importance of cooperation and good communication between national or regional organizations and institutions and their international counterparts (including IFLA and CDNL) and the need to explore further the existing avenues for action and new potentials for regional as well as international activities.

At the invitation of Warren Horton, the 1988 meeting will be convened at the National Library of Australia in Canberra.

–Mary S. Price

Division of General Research Libraries

Section of National Libraries

The Standing Committee of the Section of National Libraries met on August 15 and August 21. Maurice Line, British Library Document Supply Centre, was re-elected as chair and Maria Luisa Cabral, Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, elected as secretary. The chair thanked the outgoing secretary, Bendik Rugaas, Riksbibliotektjenesten, Oslo, for his services to the section over the past four years. The minutes of previous meetings in Tokyo and Moscow were approved.

The committee reviewed the amendments made to the medium-term program by the chair and agreed to them. These amendments will be submitted for approval to the Professional Board and the section's Coordinating Board.

The possibility of joint meetings and workshops with other IFLA units was discussed and the decision was made to address the following topics within the next few years:

☐ The national collection and provision of audiovisual materials with the Round Table on Audiovisual Media.

☐ The national library as a national bibliographic agency with one of the Sections of the Division of Bibliographic Control.

The programs for the general conferences in Sydney (1988) and Paris (1989) were discussed.

☐ National libraries and the Third World: their contribution to the advancement of librarianship in the Third World with the ALP core program.

☐ National collection building, with special reference to conspectus with the Section of University Libraries.

The programs for the general conferences in Sydney (1988) and Paris (1989) were discussed. Papers proposed for presentation in Sydney include the following topics: commercial and revenue earning activities of national libraries (Peter Scott and Maurice Line); acquisition and disposal policies of national libraries–a new look (Bendik Rugaas); and national libraries in a time of change, from the viewpoint of a less developed country (speaker to be selected). The topics for Paris were tentatively agreed to as follows: national provision for science and technology and the role of national libraries, national libraries in a time of change, and involvement of national libraries in research.

The Standing Committee reviewed the Brighton program and considered that it had been successful. It was agreed that the section should issue two newsletters per year and these should be distributed to all institutions and individuals registered with the section.

–Henriette D. Avram

Section of Parliamentary Libraries

The Section of Parliamentary Libraries met at the Metropole Hotel in Brighton, where two business meetings of its Standing Committee were held as well as two open meetings at which a number of papers were presented. The section also visited the House of Commons Library in London.

Dr. Kohl's presentation was a description of the new electronic catalog of the Bundestag Library, which permits members online access to the library's collections and will include future access from the members' home districts.

The principal subject of the first meeting of the Standing Committee was the election of section officers for the next two years. The section selected Dermot Englefield, British House of Commons Library, to continue service as chair. Ernst Kohl, Library of the Parliament of the German Federal Republic, was elected secretary to succeed Eeva-Maija Tammekann, Library of Parliament of Finland. The committee also agreed to prepare an official leaflet describing the organization and activities of the section, and to seek confirmation from IFLA of eligibility for section membership of representatives of state or provincial parliamentary libraries.

The open section meetings received presentations from Ernst Kohl, Library of the German Parliament; Alicia Martin Gonzales, Spanish Chamber of Deputies; Isabel Gonzalez del Campo, Spanish Senate Library; Vinyet Panyella, Parliamentary Library of the Spanish Province of Catalunya; Alda Cabral, Library of the Assembly of Portugal; Hillas MacLean, Library of the Australian Parliament; and Jane Lindley, library consultant to the National Assembly of Pakistan. Dr. Kohl's presentation was a description of the new electronic catalog of the Bundestag Library, which permits members online access to the library's collections and will include future access from the members' home districts.

Ms. Martin Gonzales and Ms. Gonzalez del Campo described the impressive modernization efforts under way in the libraries of the House and Senate in Madrid, including the gradual incorporation of modern technology. Ms. Cabral described similar efforts for modernization which have taken place in the Library of the Assembly of Portugal since the 1974 Constitution was adopted and up to the present year, the 150th anniversary of the library. A surprise presentation by Ms. Panyella introduced section members to the remarkable services provided to the members of the provincial Parliament of Catalunya, including a computerized cataloging and indexing system and a system in development for legislative reference and parliamentary works and publications.

Mr. MacLean provided the section with a slide presentation in support of a paper titled "Muted Triumphs and Minor Tragedies: The Parliamentary Library in Australia's New Parliament House," written by Jan McDonald, project officer of the new Parliament House. The presentation and paper described some of the difficulties and challenges faced by library personnel during the course of construction of the new Parliament House in Canberra, which is scheduled to be officially opened by Queen Elizabeth in May 1988.

Ms. Lindley, an employee of the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service who is on loan to the parliament of Pakistan, described her experiences in Islamabad during the past year in helping the parliament establish an effective library to serve its members. This experience could prove helpful to other Third World parliaments as they seek to do the same.

The tour day was spent by members of the section in a tour at Westminster Palace of the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the library of the House of Commons, as well as a briefing on the functions of the library by its librarian, David Menhennet, and members of his staff. This library's functions are quite similar to that of the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service and its organization includes both information and research arms. In addition, the library provides a public information service which annually answers some 75,000 questions from the public about parliamentary and governmental affairs.

An employee of the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service who is on loan to the parliament of Pakistan described her experiences in Islamabad during the past year in helping the parliament establish an effective library to serve its members.

The final Standing Committee meeting included discussion of plans for the next IFLA meeting in Sydney. The committee agreed that it will conduct a post-IFLA meeting in Canberra at the newly opened Parliament House. The theme for the Sydney/Canberra meeting will be "Beyond 2000: The Future for Parliamentary Librarians."

—Joseph E. Ross

Division of Special Libraries

The Division of Special Libraries held two Coordinating Board meetings and one program meeting during the conference. At the first Coordinating Board meeting the officers presented their reports on the work of the year. The sections

of the Division of Special Libraries—Administrative Libraries, Art Libraries, Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries, Geography and Map Libraries, Social Science Libraries, and Science and Technology Libraries—have been especially active this year. Projects and programs were discussed as well as plans for the future IFLA conferences in Sydney and Paris. A number of the papers presented in the programs of the sections will subsequently be published in *INSPEL, the International Journal of Special Libraries*, a publication of the division.

The size of the Domesday Project's database in maps, text, pictures, film, and data is enormous, and is the largest videodisk project to date.

An important item of business in the second Coordinating Board meeting was the election of officers. Sarah Tyacke, British Library, and chair of the Section of Geography and Map Libraries, was elected chair of the Coordinating Board. Derek Law, King's College, University of London, and secretary of the Section of Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries, was elected secretary. Pat Molholt, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, U.S.A., continues as financial officer. The other major business in the second meeting, aside from reports from each section of the work of the conference, was the necessary prioritization of projects within the division.

The division's program meeting featured two speakers. The first, David Lee of the British Broadcasting Corporation, delivered a presentation titled "The BBC Domesday Project: Interactive Video in the Service of Libraries."

Conceived in 1984 to commemorate the original Domesday Book of William I, the Conqueror, which surveyed medieval England in 1086, this national project combined the virtues of the videodisk and the microcomputer to produce a fresh picture of Britain in the 1980s. Two disks were made under the auspices of the British Broadcasting Corporation. One, called the Community Disk, is map-based and provides information from the most general or large-scale down to a street map of 1:10,000 scale. In addition to this quick reference to maps at many levels, associated pictures and texts are provided, giving in a sense the community's view of itself.

The Domesday Project videodisk provides the user with a choice of attractive and vivid displays of huge amounts of diverse material in a way that a book cannot.

A more official picture is given by the National Disk, which concentrates on providing data that can be manipulated by the computer into new forms at the user's request. It also contains texts and pictures as well as chart and mappable data. Current data on population and demography, employment, health, education, and environment are in machine-readable form and sometimes displayed by bar charts, pie charts, and line graphs. Both disks employ a keyword retrieval system. The National Disk has a further organization of its material by a specially created hierarchy.

The size of the Domesday Project's database in maps, text, pictures, film, and data is enormous, and is the largest videodisk project to date. The use of photographs which, like the 26,000 maps, are analog rather than digitized, gives the project a professional look. The project has passed from its developers to a sales and marketing team, and its potential primary buyers are expected to be public, academic, and special libraries.

The Domesday Project videodisk provides the user with a choice of attractive and vivid displays of huge amounts of diverse material in a way that a book cannot. As an educational tool, it allows a user to make screen comparisons never before considered or made. Finally, it demonstrates the future possibilities in the display and handling of diverse materials.

The second speaker, David Bradbury, British Library Document Supply Centre, presented a paper on "APOLLO—Document Delivery by Satellite."

The Commission of European Communities (CEC) demonstrated the precursor of a satellite-based system of electronic publishing and document delivery called APOLLO.

In January 1987, the Commission of European Communities (CEC) demonstrated the precursor of a satellite-based system of electronic publishing and document delivery called APOLLO. Because of the insufficient capacity of terrestrial networks for the high volume of data required by document delivery systems, the CEC, together with the European Space Agency (ESA), developed a program for using communications satellites for rapid document delivery on a Europe-wide basis. The outcome of this program was the APOLLO project, a system of high-speed data transmission that will use EUTELSAT-1 and will be able to support up to ten information providers and any number of information receivers.

Following a successful limited test early in 1987, a field test should be accomplished by spring of 1988 and a commercial trial period is planned to begin. From the outset, it has been the aim that an overall cost should be about $1 (U.S.) per page. It was also realized that, at least within Europe, APOLLO would have a limited life if high-speed broadband communication becomes widespread. The

CEC is committed to eventually creating such a network, called the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), but until this is a reality, APOLLO will be the only means of transmitting high-quality images. Further, the techniques of APOLLO could also be applied, via other satellites, to other geographic areas, such as Africa or the Middle East, that do not have plans for an ISDN.

–Joseph W. Price

Section of Geography and Map Libraries

The IFLA Section of Geography and Map Libraries convened two open professional sessions and held two meetings of the Standing Committee as well as two ad hoc meetings. Members also toured the Ordnance Survey facilities at Southampton and visited the Royal Geographical Society Library and the British Library.

Overall less worldwide topographic coverage is now available on the international market than was available a decade ago.

The theme of the section's well-attended professional sessions on August 17, 'Map Information for an Evolving World," was addressed by four speakers, whose papers were printed and circulated to all participants. These papers will also appear later in *INSPEL*, the official journal of the IFLA Division of Special Libraries. Chris R. Perkins, map curator, University of Manchester, and Robert B. Parry, map curator, University of Reading, began the session with an informative review of the state of world mapping. Their talk, about "Changing Patterns of Map Availability," was based on data collected during a three-year worldwide survey (1984–1986) for their book *World Mapping Today*, in which questionnaires were sent to more than 1,000 map publishers.

Illustrating their talk with detailed tables, the speakers compared country-by-country map availability in 1976 and 1986, and concluded that overall less worldwide topographic coverage is now available on the international market than was available a decade ago. They noted that this trend was particularly strong for post-colonial African states, much of Asia, and most of Eastern Europe. On the other hand, they also found that thematic or special purpose maps are generally easier to obtain today, citing particularly map coverage for Southeast Asia and Eastern bloc countries.

"The major problem faced by most map collections is not the control of single maps," Mr. Cobb observed, "but rather bringing together the multi-sheet 'set' of maps. We not only wanted online searching but also online circulation."

The speakers concluded by discussing the reasons for the decreasing availability of topographic maps, citing (1) military restrictions; (2) the nature of map production itself, noting the increase of limited print runs and the introduction of semipublished maps in an attempt to reduce the lag time between survey and published maps; and (3) lack of bibliographic control for some countries.

Pierre-Yves Duchemin, conservateur-analyste, Departement des Cartes et Plans, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, reported on "L'automisation au Departement des Cartes et Plans de la Bibliothèque Nationale." Speaking in French, Mr. Duchemin described the automated cartographic database of the Departement des Cartes et Plans, observing that it was developed only after several years of work on standardization. The system, he explained, rests on two basic principles: (1) a format compatible with several foreign formats, including the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials – ISBD(CM) – which will facilitate the exchange of data, and (2) multiple access points including geographic coordinates, designed to permit the researcher in the near future to obtain images stored on videodisk.

David A. Cobb, Map and Geography Library, University of Illinois, followed with an illustrated talk titled "Online Bibliographic and Circulation Systems: The Illinois Example." This project, which is supported by a U.S. Office of Education Title II–C grant, involves the recataloging of 525,000 maps and aerial photographs in order to improve bibliographic control for the Map and Geography Library and the acquisition of large-scale mapping of Latin America at the University of Illinois. The speaker emphasized that the ongoing project combines the use of the largest national database system, OCLC, containing a total of 186,165 map titles as of June 1, 1987, with the advantages of a local computer system which was designed to illustrate holdings information about individual map sheets, editions, and years.

***A working group was established . . . to update the* World Directory of Map Collections.**

"The major problem faced by most map collections is not the control of single maps," Mr. Cobb observed, "but rather bringing together the multi-sheet 'set' of maps. We not only wanted online searching but also online circulation." The local computer system, he also noted, allows researchers to perform a shelf position search which groups a limited number of records in brief list format "above and below your

specific query as if they were all filed in the same map drawers." Concluding, Mr. Cobb observed that although the decision to include online information about holdings for large multi-sheet sets was correct, "what is needed is a graphics index which would be available optionally each time a searcher retrieved a multi-sheet title."

The final speaker, Barbara Morris, Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh, Scotland, responded to Mr. Cobb's challenge with a description of "CARTO-NET: Graphic Retrieval and Management in an Automated Map Library." In her presentation, Mrs. Morris introduced the conferees to a powerful new integrated cartographic system which has the potential to dramatically facilitate traditional methods of map cataloging and research. She described CARTO-NET as "a fully functioning automated map cataloging and retrieval system," capable of displaying graphic index diagrams which will allow the reader, using an on-screen scanner, "to identify his broad area of interest on a world map background." A continuous zoom facility allows the reader to enlarge a specific area. Most significantly, Mrs. Morris noted that CARTO-NET will accommodate individual map sheets which are part of a series; these account for roughly 90 percent of all published maps. The system follows *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (AACR 2) and was designed as a cartographic enhancement to the UK MARC format.

Mrs. Morris then briefly described the ORACLE software system, a general-purpose, fourth-generation relational database management system which allows linkages with other geographically referenced data sets such as gazetteers, aerial photographs, and satellite images; the GIMMS software package designed to draw automated index diagrams; online cataloging; screen editing; graphics searching; and access to the system.

In concluding, Mrs. Morris described current efforts to evaluate and test the system in several British libraries and government bureaus and reported on efforts to study the feasibility of setting up "a cooperative map cataloging network within the United Kingdom to avoid duplication of data input." Following the conclusion of the session, many of the conferees responded to Mrs. Morris' invitation to examine and search the CARTO-NET system, which was on display in the exhibition booth of the Department of Geography of the University of Scotland.

Members of the section were bussed to the Ordnance Survey, located in a new complex in Southampton, for an all-day study tour on August 19. Following an introduction by Director General Peter McMasters and his staff, members divided into two groups for a tour of the plant where they were able to view and discuss conventional mapping, the Map Information Database (MID), Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and video mapping, the work of the field survey section, and the printing room. During a lunch break, section members had an opportunity to examine a permanent exhibit of historical and modern surveying instruments and maps.

Section members took the train to London for an all-day tour on August 20 of either the British Library Map Room or the library of the Royal Geographical Society. Sarah Tyacke, director of special collections, and Tony Campbell, head of the map library, served as hosts at the British Library. Tour members were shown developments in automated cataloging and the remote sensing unit as well as some of the Library's cartographic treasures. At the Royal Geographical Society, P. K. Clark, curator of maps, treated the tour group to a historical review of the development of the society and the library, and then led an excursion through the entire building with special focus on the library map room.

The section's Standing Committee held two formal meetings and two ad hoc meetings during the conference week. On August 15, it was reported that the paper given by Sarah Tyacke at the Tokyo meeting, "Digital Maps and Map Libraries," has been published in volume 21 (1987) of *INSPEL*; that the final revised draft of ISBD(CM) had been approved by Standing Committee members and printed; and that Leena Miekkavaara and Sarah Tyacke were reelected chair and secretary, respectively, for the 1987-1989 term.

A working group was established on August 21 to update the *World Directory of Map Collections*, with a deadline of 1989/1990. Lorraine Dubreuil was appointed chair. Pierre-Yves Duchemin and Monserrat Galera agreed to prepare French and Spanish translations of the section brochure, respectively. Reports were received from the IFLA/ICA Working Group on Documentation of Maps (Hans van de Waal), Geography and Map Library Equipment and Space Management Working Group (Hermann Gunzel); and Working the Group on Micro and Digital Cartographic Information (Gary North). Stephney Ferguson, director of the National Library of Jamaica, formally requested that the section hold a workshop in Jamaica in either October 1988 or February 1989.

The medium-term program was revised as follows: (1) organization of workshops for practical map curatorship in developing countries; (2) the preparation of the *Manual of Practical Curatorship*; (3) liaison activities with appropriate external organizations, e.g., International Cartographic Association; (4) the preparation of a manual of guidelines relating to equipment and space management for map collections; (5) preparation of a revised

edition of *The World Directory of Map Collections*; and (6) micro-cartography. Standing Committee members also agreed upon "Maps for Everybody" as the theme for the section's professional paper sessions at IFLA's 1988 meeting in Sydney.

–Ralph E. Ehrenberg

Section of Science and Technology Libraries

The section had one business meeting and two program sessions during the conference, one of which was co-organized with the Section on Serial Publications. Following the reports of the chair and the secretary in the business session, the section members elected new officers for the next two years. Elected as chair was Dennis Shaw, University of Oxford, United Kingdom. Dieter Schmidmaier, Bergakademie Freiberg Wissenschaftliches Informationszentrum, German Democratic Republic, was elected secretary. Among the topics discussed at the meeting were the themes and programs for the IFLA conferences in 1988 and 1989. In 1988 the conference will take place in Sydney, Australia, during the Australian bicentennial, and the theme will be "Living Together." In 1989 the venue will be Paris, for the bicentenary of the French Revolution, and the theme will be "Libraries and Information in Today's Economy."

The first program session was held jointly with the Section on Serial Publications and was organized around a theme of new technologies of serials publication. Two speakers addressed different aspects of the European-based ADONIS project. This project is designed to make available both biomedical journal articles and associated indexing on "compact disk read only memory" (CD-ROM), a type of optical disk.

The first speaker, Barrie Stern of Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co. and director of the ADONIS project, provided a background update on the current status of the ADONIS project in a paper titled "ADONIS: The Experience to Date." The ADONIS project intends to test the idea that publishers can supply their journals in machine-readable form for document delivery centers to print out individual articles on demand and, by concomitant reduced operating costs, gain some income from interlibrary distribution without adding to financial costs in libraries. The objectives of the project are to learn about the effect of such a service on the ultimate library users in hopes that this in turn will yield insight into information repackaging. Additionally, the project will explore aspects of the implementation of digital technology and will examine the economics of new ways of supplying individual articles.

The ADONIS project chose biomedicine, based on three major document delivery surveys that indicated this subject as one of great interest. Two hundred eighteen biomedical journals from ten publishers were selected, spanning issues beginning in 1987 and concluding at the end of 1988. Indexing (bibliographic details, not subject headings) of the content of the journals is done at Excerpta Medica in the Netherlands. Each article is identified by a unique ADONIS number which is based on the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). The hard copy of the articles and the index in machine-readable form are sent to Scanmedia Company outside of London. There the articles are scanned and linked with the indexing. After this operation, the computer tapes containing both indexing and scanned articles are sent to the Philips and DuPont Optical Company (PDO) in Hannover, Federal Republic of Germany, for the production and distribution of the CD-ROMs at a rate of one new CD-ROM pressing per week. The entire process takes about four weeks from receipt of the printed journals to delivery of the CD-ROM disks to document delivery centers (one week for indexing, one week for scanning, and ten days for CD-ROM disk production).

The ADONIS project intends to test the idea that publishers can supply their journals in machine-readable form for document delivery centers to print out individual articles on demand.

The work station used for the ADONIS system consists of an IBM PC (XT or AT) or compatible microcomputer, an optional high-resolution computer monitor capable of displaying a full journal page, and special proprietary hardware cards (circuits) to handle image decompression (document pages are stored in compressed form on the CD-ROM) and to connect and communicate with peripheral devices (disk players and printers). Additionally, a Hitachi CD-ROM player, a Ricoh laser printer, and specialized software are required. The cost of the station is approximately 20,000 pounds sterling (US$32,000), of which about 5,000 pounds sterling (US$8,000) is for the high-resolution display.

The document supply centers participating in the ADONIS program are: the British Library Document Supply Centre (Boston Spa); the Royal Academy of Sciences (Amsterdam); the Centre de Documentation Scientifique et Technologique (Paris); the Instituto de Informacion y Documentacion en Ciencia y Tecnologia (Madrid); the Central Medical Library (Cologne) in collaboration with the Universitätsbibliothek and Technische Informationsbibliothek (Hannover); Karolinska Institute of Medicine (Stockholm); Kinokuniya Company Ltd. (Tokyo); Facultad de Medicina Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo León (Monterrey, Mexico); Information on Demand (Berkeley, California); University Microfilms International (Ann Arbor, Michigan);

and the National Library of Australia (Canberra).

Every three months, statistics collected by each center identifying articles which have been copied will be sent to the British Library, which will consolidate them into a report detailing what was copied, when, the age of the articles, the type of requester (academic, governmental, industrial), and the country of the requester.

The consortium hopes for the eventual development of a "jukebox" or automatic changing mechanism so that the work station can automatically identify, load, and play the required CD-ROM without necessitating user intervention.

David Bradbury, British Library Document Supply Centre, followed Mr. Stern's presentation with a paper titled "ADONIS: The View of the Users." Mr. Bradbury recounted the history of the ADONIS project which has been around in concept since the late 1970s, when a consortium of publishers began to investigate the possibility of providing journals in machine-readable form to document supply centers in exchange for a subscription fee and a use or copyright fee for each article printed. These early and subsequent investigations did not show economic feasibility for the publishers and the concept lay dormant until 1985, when the prospect of lower capitalization and operating costs seemed likely. In July 1986, partly assisted by support from the Commission of the European Communities (CEC), the consortium decided to proceed, using the rapidly developing CD-ROM optical disk technology. The project emergence was timed to coincide with the establishment of scanning companies set up to scan and digitize European patents. The establishment of these centers enabled ADONIS to take advantage of lower marginal costs of scanning in already established and capitalized scanning bureaus.

The British Library Document Supply Centre (BLDSC) is also a collaborator in ADONIS and it accepted the responsibility for the work station specification. BLDSC put forth its own proposal to the CEC and was granted 25 percent funding in late 1986. A contract for the development of the work station was let with MC2, a French company. As each new ADONIS CD-ROM is received by a document supply center, the bibliographic index is read from the CD-ROM and written onto the work station's magnetic disk and cumulated in such a way so that the index is up-to-date and searchable as a whole. However, the desired CD-ROMs containing the images of the journal pages must be inserted into the work station's player one at a time. The consortium hopes for the eventual development of a "jukebox" or automatic changing mechanism so that the work station can automatically identify, load, and play the required CD-ROM without necessitating user intervention. The system's retrieval software is based on a database package called UNIFY. Once an article is identified, it can be displayed on the screen page by page or it can be printed.

In discussing some of the advantages and disadvantages of the ADONIS system from the user's perspective, Mr. Bradbury noted that since the trial involves only 218 titles, which forms only a small portion of a supply center's business, the centers must set up special procedures. This means that during the pilot program there is no financial advantage and, in fact, there is an extra cost since the centers must continue their hard copy subscriptions, subscribe to the CD-ROMs, purchase the work station and sometimes pay a usage fee. Also, the absence of a CD-ROM jukebox will require a considerable amount of tedious disk swapping and will require someone to constantly tend to printing, thus losing the advantage of unattended automatic printing queues. On the positive side, the system will offer a variety of working patterns to staff involved with locating documents in large delivery systems and ease the identification of difficult requests. The user will benefit from receiving a high quality copy at no extra cost. This is especially important when the article contains half-tones or plates. Mr. Bradbury concluded that user participation in ADONIS is an experiment requiring substantial financial commitment. He opined that CD-ROM is not the ideal medium for large-scale, full-text storage because of its limited capacity. He expressed an interest in how publishers will proceed after the ADONIS trial. He stated that, for now, the CD-ROMs pose little threat to document delivery systems because few end users have an interest profile close enough to the items represented on the CD-ROM subscription to justify the purchase, and the volume of requests likely to be fulfilled from the ADONIS disks is only a small proportion of the total business of the document supply centers.

With the increase of both online public access catalogs (OPAC) and end-user searching of databases, it has become apparent that traditional customer roles and expectations are changing.

The second program meeting of the section was chaired by the incoming chair, Dennis Shaw. The theme of this program was "Human Aspects of Electronically Stored Information" from three different perspectives—the library user, library staff, and the scientific publisher.

The opening speaker was A. J.

Meadows, Loughborough University. Professor Meadows addressed the topic from the vantage of the library user.

As the library user plays an increasingly large role in information handling and retrieval, his wants and needs necessarily have become more of a consideration in the structure of those automated systems. This is but one part of a general trend toward emphasizing the use in activities dominated previously by strictly library considerations.

With the increase of both online public access catalogs (OPAC) and end-user searching of databases, it has become apparent that traditional customer roles and expectations are changing. Despite the fact that, overall, users are still conservative in their approach to information acquisition, their expectations may be changing, for two reasons. First, the younger generation is becoming increasingly familiar with computers, and, second, more primary information (which interests the user) is being automated, as compared to secondary information (which interests the librarian). This, in turn, makes for a future library scenario in which automated systems must cater to all types of users—from infrequent and computer-illiterate readers to professional searchers.

The challenge for the future, in which computer-accessible records must contain information that readers consider necessary and that they can use—which is not always the same as that prescribed by librarians—is certainly formidable.

Incorporating the needs of the user means having a flexible automated information handling system that is capable of alternative and individual presentations, adapted to the requirements and skills of the user. Such a system is possible, but will require much time and work until it is perfected.

The next speaker, Christine Baldwin, from Pergamon Compact Solution Company in London, addressed the program theme in a presentation titled "Human Factors and Electronically Stored Information: The Publisher's Point of View."

Technologies both expand a library's purpose and alter its operations and structure.

Today's electronic products are more convenient, affordable, and powerful than ever before and can range from an online database to a video disk, floppy disk, or compact disk. Each contains different information, has different features, and is delivered in a way dependent on who will use it.

For these electronic information products, a publisher must decide beforehand not only the particular medium to use, but its design, what it will contain and what it must do. This, in turn, depends on the requirements of users—the human factors. Human factors are concerned with how information is used by people and determine whether they like and want to use the electronic product. The four human factors a publisher must consider are: ease of use, accessibility, presentation, and suitability for the user's work environment. The information handling skills of the targeted users determine what easy-to-use features the product contains. Easy-to-use operating modes for experts are quite different from those for novices. Because electronic products can offer extensive and intensive indexing, the type of access points designed (for example, full text search or field specific search) are determined by the needs of the user. Visual design and presentation is especially important as it contributes to the users' understandings of the information on the screen, their options at any particular point, and even toward their subjective feelings about the information delivered by a machine. The publisher should make every effort to design products that are compatible with the user's existing equipment, avoiding unnecessary expenses.

The closing speaker, Dieter Schmidmaier, treated the theme of "Human Aspects of Electronically Stored Information: Point of View of a Director of Library Staff."

The massive application of automated information retrieval systems and online catalogs is changing substantially the operation and organization of libraries and leading to a new type of librarian. Increasingly, this change leads to greater responsibility on the mediator between the information itself and the user. Toward this idea, the author offers three principles: (1) that the effect of new information and communication technologies both expands a library's purpose and alters its operations and structure; (2) that the application of new technologies requires the oversight of those directing it; and (3) that this application also requires higher standards of staff education.

To elaborate on the second and third points, the new role of directors is such that they must anticipate, lead, be adaptable and problem-solvers, foster cooperation and coordination, be able to cope with large-scale management problems, and be adept at issues of public relations. The librarian's role is also changing, becoming more specialized and requiring greater knowledge and skills. As for the role of the users, they must also be educated toward the final goal of nonmediated use of this new technology.

Dieter Schmidmaier was also the author of a paper prepared for distribution only and titled "Adaptation in Library Construction: Does This Also Apply to Special Libraries?"

In this paper the author first described five different examples of the available varieties of construction of new library buildings and the adaptation of existing older ones. Basing his conclusions on the

experience of most socialist countries, he stated that in the past new buildings were usually built and that the adaptation of non-library buildings was considered only as an emergency or exceptional measure. Today, however, the adaptation of existing structures has become an equivalent alternative. The adaptation usually involves less work, takes less time, and reduces costs. Also, existing buildings are often well-placed. Modernization of older buildings also reinforces a respect for historical and cultural heritage. As applied to smaller and younger libraries that have many unique and particular characteristics, it appears that they are especially suitable for adaptation. The author offers several guidelines and many specifics to determine the extent of that suitability.

—Joseph W. Price

Division of Bibliographic Control

Section on Cataloguing

The technical bases for cataloging was the focus of two papers delivered at the program meeting of the Section on Cataloguing held on August 19. Michael Gorman, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, surveyed the origins and effectiveness of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs). Mr. Gorman, who was instrumental in the preparation of the initial ISBD documents, characterized them as a "pivotal standard in the field of bibliographic description" and noted that, as absorbed in the various national cataloging rules, the ISBDs have become "the most internationally used standard in bibliographic history." He pointed out that ISBDs have now been developed for serials, cartographic materials, non-book materials, old books, and printed music, in addition to the original ISBD for monographs. However, he deplored the fact that the generalized ISBD(G), intended to provide the structure for all the ISBDs, was prepared after most of the individual ISBDs were under development, and thus ISBD(G) has not been the philosophically controlling force that it should have been. He also regretted that the ISBDs have been transformed from their original objective of providing a framework into now practically constituting cataloging rules themselves.

The ISBDs have become "the most internationally used standard in bibliographic history," Mr. Gorman said.

Barbara Tillett, University of California, San Diego, described the work she carried out for her doctoral dissertation in the field of bibliographic relationships; that is, "associations between two bibliographic items or works." This investigation was made to provide basic information that might later be used in the development of expert systems for cataloging. Ms. Tillett surveyed 24 sets of cataloging rules from those developed by Panizzi in 1841 down to the present *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. She defined several general categories of relationships such as equivalence, derivative, descriptive, whole-part, accompanying, and sequential, and noted some of the different ways each set of cataloging rules had handled the problem. Finally, Ms. Tillett described analyses carried out against the MARC database to see if any of these relationships were found occurring predominantly in any one type or form of material.

Both talks provoked numerous questions and drew an overflow audience.

—Lucia J. Rather

Standing Committee on Cataloging

The committee met in two sessions, August 15 and 21, with Tom Delsey, National Library of Canada, as chair. As the first order of business, Mr. Delsey was reelected to serve in this post for an additional two-year term. Also elected were Nancy John, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, to serve as secretary, succeeding Peter Lewis of the British Library, and Geneviève Boisard, Bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève, to serve as the committee's representative to the newly formed Advisory Committee to the Universal Bibliographic Control-International MARC Advisory Committee (UBCIM) Office.

As a result of the worldwide review of the draft ISBD(CF) for computer files had been the receipt of many comments and that plans were developing for a January 1988 meeting in London to further the project.

Among the reports were several concerning progress on International Bibliographic Standard Descriptions in the process of revision or creation. Lucia Rather, Library of Congress, announced the publication and circulated copies of the latest versions, just published, of ISBD(M) for monographs, ISBD(CM) for cartographic materials, and ISBD(NBM) for non-book materials, indicating that the ISBD(S) for serials would be available in September. John Byrum, Library of Congress, stated that a result of the worldwide review of the draft ISBD(CF) for computer files had been the receipt of many comments and that plans were developing for a January 1988 meeting in London to further the project.

Lenore Coral, Cornell University Libraries, reported that work on the ISBD(PM) for printed music, carried out in close collaboration with the International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres, has progressed to the point where a draft text was nearly ready for worldwide circulation. Mr. Lewis reported that the project to review the ISBD(A) for rare books

was also progressing well. Mr. Delsey announced that the *Guidelines for Component Parts* had been submitted for balloting to the appropriate committees and, if approved, would be published in the near future. It was hoped that this document, which allows for both full ISBD and compacted citations, would serve as a bridge between the library and the abstracting/indexing communities.

Work on the ISBD(PM) for printed music . . . has progressed to the point where a draft text was nearly ready for worldwide circulation.

With the publication of the revised ISBD(M), (CM), (NBM), and (S), the work of the original ISBD Review Committee has been completed. A successor group will coordinate and ensure harmonization of the ISBD(PM), (A), and (CF). This new ISBD Review Committee will also undertake to review the basic ISBD(G) for general applications, to consider a few adjustments in specifications which are needed as a result of the ISBD review program. The members of the committee are Mr. Byrum, chair, Ms. Coral, Ms. Boisard, Metta Stockmarr of the Danmarks Laererhogskoles, and Donald Cook of the University of Toronto.

Mr. Delsey reported that a third draft of the UNIMARC Authorities Format had been circulated to the working group responsible for this area and that comments appear to be favorable. As a result, it is anticipated that a draft will be ready for worldwide review very soon.

Due to a change in operating procedures, the committee was called upon to plan its program proposals for both the 1988 and 1989 IFLA conferences during this session. After considerable discussion of several alternatives, it was decided to explore the possibility of a workshop on online public access catalogs in conjunction with the 1988 conference in Australia, and to develop a program on the cost benefits of bibliographic services for the following year in Paris.

It was decided to explore the possibility of a workshop on online public access catalogs in conjunction with the 1988 conference in Australia.

—Lucia J. Rather
and John D. Byrum, Jr.

Section on Classification and Indexing

At the August 19 program meeting of the section, Nancy J. Williamson, University of Toronto, reported briefly on her continuing investigation of the role of classification in online systems. Ms. Williamson is developing a model online catalog intended for use with multiple classification systems, although the catalog is being designed and tested with the Library of Congress Classification. Issues such as online display and authority formats for classification schedules are being considered in the design process.

Peter J. Paulson, Forest Press, presented a paper prepared in collaboration with John J. Finni, Inforonics, on the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) database and editorial support system. The database is organized by class number, with all the relative index and manual entries pertaining to a specific number stored in the same record as the schedule information for that number. The database is now used in an interactive editing system for development of the 20th edition of the DDC.

Having the DDC in database form, and thus constantly "in type standing," will allow greater flexibility in issuing printed editions and updates. It will also make possible distribution of the DDC in machine-readable format, perhaps with extra features that would be too expensive to issue in paper form, such as many additional index entries. Potentially the database can be used as a classifier's tool, for enhancement of subject access in online catalogs, and as part of a knowledge-based system. In response to a question, Mr. Paulson said that Forest Press has only begun to plan for ways to make the database available in machine-readable form. He emphasized that the DDC will continue to be published in printed form.

Having the DDC in database form, and thus constantly "in type standing," will allow greater flexibility in issuing printed editions and updates.

Ludmila Kozlova, USSR, presented a paper by E. Sukiasian, Lenin State Library, about classification numbers printed in Soviet publications. Cataloging in Publication (CIP) has been required in the Soviet Union for 20 years. A national standard specifies the four general classification schemes that are used for CIP. Works in the natural sciences and technology, including journal articles, are given a Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) number from the third Soviet edition of UDC, classes 5 and 6. Works intended for scientific and technical information centers receive a class number from the *Rubricator of the State Automated System of Scientific and Technical Information* (GASNTI). All substantial publications except those in the natural sciences and technology are given a Library-Bibliographical Classification (LBC) number with a book number from tables similar to Cutter's. LBC is used in research libraries, and there are variants for public libraries and for children's and school libraries. All works receive a book-trade number from

the Unified Classification System of Literature for Book Publishing in the USSR (ESKL).

Cataloging in publication (CIP) has been required in the Soviet Union for 20 years.

During its meetings on August 15 and 21, the section's Standing Committee decided to establish a working group to develop guidelines for machine-readable subject authority records comparable to those for name authorities in the *IFLA Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries* (1984). Barbara Kelm of the Deutsche Bibliothek, will chair the working group.

—Julianne Beall

National Bibliographies Seminar

The Division of Bibliographic Control sponsored a National Bibliographies Seminar on August 18 that covered interesting developments which have occurred during the past ten years, and anticipated those which might materialize during the next decade.

Marcelle Beaudiquez, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, delivered the first paper, titled "Le Congrès de Paris sur les bibliographies nationales et ses recommendations: dix ans après, objectifs partiellement atteints." Ms. Beaudiquez recalled the objectives that prompted the Paris Congress to be convened in 1977: (1) to reach basic agreement on the coverage, content, form, presentation, classification, and periodicity of the current national bibliographies, and (2) to help nations to achieve bibliographic control, not only in the traditional manual way, but also through automation. The congress identified several problems and adopted 23 recommendations.

These recommendations called for governments to create or improve legislation in the area of legal deposit; for Unesco to develop a model legal deposit law and encourage enforcement; for the national bibliographic agencies to agree on international codes for the description and identification of documents (e.g., ISBN, ISBD, ISSN), as well as on the coverage, contents, and classification of national bibliographies, and their relations with the International Serials Data System (ISDS) centers; for international organizations to promote bibliographic control of their publications; and for international library associations to sponsor studies on new categories of documents to include in the national bibliographies, on the production and use of catalog cards, on the uniformity of authority records, and on the connection between ISDS and ISBD(s).

Ms. Beaudiquez recounted subsequent developments in relation to these recommendations and noted that the results have surpassed these recommendations in at least three areas: (1) the development of retrospective bibliographic control due to automation; (2) the development of a Cataloging-in-Publication (CIP) concept as a solution to fast recording of new bibliographic entries; and (3) the development of shared national bibliographic resources and the advancement of automation that enable the national agencies to offer improved bibliographic services.

Many of the problems identified at the Paris Congress remain unresolved, however. One problem in particular is the production of a separate introductory supplement to the national bibliographies that would be supplied to the subscriber on an up-to-date basis.

In conclusion, Ms. Beaudiquez warned against allowing the gap to widen between developing and developed countries in the area of national bibliographic control in view of the progress of worldwide automated networks for bibliographic information.

Barbara Jover, Library Associations Publishing Limited, London, spoke on "The Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) Contribution to the Development of National Bibliographies." Ms. Jover began by reminding those present that the concept of UBC is a simple one—national responsibility for recording a country's published material and for sharing this information by publishing a national bibliography—the implementation of which involves the complexities of standardization. The adoption of common cataloging rules by national libraries, for example, should be undertaken with a view to the impact of these rules on the whole range of publishing cultures, not just on those most familiar to those creating such rules.

Ms. Beaudiquez warned against allowing the gap to widen between developing and developed countries in the area of national bibliographic control.

Ms. Jover noted the positive effect that the International Conference on National Bibliographies, held in 1977, had on standardization in the formatting and frequency of the national bibliographies. Contributing to this development were IFLA's programs to facilitate the UBC concept and Unesco's interest in supporting many of them. Never lost from sight have been the needs of newly independent states and small nations that depend on the national agencies of other countries for software, for example, to automate their own bibliographic activities.

Ms. Jover pointed to the harsher economic terms of the 1980s as counterproductive to the give-and-take of earlier years when those engaged in standardization could make accommodations to others. In contrast is the implementation of the Open Systems Interconnection as the "last link in the UBC chain." This implementation's usefulness in the

building of multilingual authority databases points to the need for further standardization promoting "defined and high-quality records." Ms. Jover therefore concluded that "UBC provides clear arguments to continue with the commitment of resources to this end."

A national bibliography is a "mirror that reflects the culture, character, and current interests of a country," Ms. Bell said, and must convey information in a clear, timely fashion.

Barbara Bell, College of Wooster, Ohio, addressed the topic of "Progress, Problems and Prospects in Current National Bibliographies: Implementation of the ICNB Recommendations." A national bibliography is a "mirror that reflects the culture, character, and current interests of a country," she said, and must convey information in a clear, timely fashion.

To help national bibliographic agencies attain their goals, the International Congress on National Bibliographies (ICNB) has established guidelines. Ms. Bell summarized changes to current national bibliographies as related to ICNB recommendations covering legal deposit, selection of material, presentation, and frequency. Her survey revealed that many established bibliographies have changed to adopt ICNB recommendations, including those published in Iran, Japan, New Guinea, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, and Chile. Ms. Jover identified nearly 20 new current bibliographies, and described those developed since 1980 and those which have more closely conformed to ICNB recommendations: those of Bermuda, Malta, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Namibia, Nepal, and Syria. In the United States, the National Union Catalog began to appear in microformat with a subseries—NUC: Books, US—that was "the closest approximation to a current national bibliography . . . available in the United States," although it did not meet all ICNB requirements and was discontinued in 1987 for lack of subscribers.

Since the Paris Congress, four national bibliographies have been revived—those of India, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Madagascar—and several regional bibliographies have been issued in lieu of national bibliographies. Many other national bibliographies have improved their products by adopting various ICNB guidelines, such as the inclusion of indexes and prefatory material to explain scope and coverage.

On the other hand, problems of timely publication and distribution continue to plague some countries, particularly those in South America and Africa. A few countries such as Indonesia, the United States, and the Netherlands still have no legal deposit law. Ms. Bell concluded that "the Paris Conference recommendations provided a positive and important pattern for countries."

Barbara Kelm of the Deutsche Bibliothek, Federal Republic of Germany, presented a paper on the use of classification in national bibliographies; Walther Traiser of the same library was coauthor. The 1977 Paris Congress on National Bibliographies recommended that current issues of national bibliographies be arranged according to an internationally used classification scheme. About 40 percent of national bibliographies are now arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and about 35 percent according to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC). Almost all countries that distribute national bibliographic information in machine-readable form include class numbers from at least one internationally used classification system in the records (DDC, UDC, Library of Congress Classification.)

In itself the exchange of data is not sufficient to achieve the goal of bibliographic control unless it is based on actual collections of documents available to users.

Yet in spite of the encouraging response to the Paris recommendation, the results are still uneven; for example, in many developing countries the use of the DDC or UDC is limited to the ten main classes, without subdivision. Among Ms. Kelm's recommendations for further improvement are the following: a bibliography's preface should state what edition of what classification system is being used and should give information about classification policy, such as how closely or broadly the works are being classed; there should be a listing of the main classes and subdivisions used to show any national expansions; and there should be a subject index.

Peter R. Lewis of the British Library concluded the formal presentations with his paper on "The Future of the National Bibliography." Mr. Lewis observed that in recent years there has been momentum toward development of international bibliographic networks. For example, "all the records in the British National Bibliography are now accessible to the library communities of North America, Australasia, and a number of European countries." Such exchange of data was made possible by the international MARC network. However, in itself the exchange of data is not sufficient to achieve the goal of bibliographic control unless it is based on actual collections of documents available to users. In terms of a "huge, multiethnic restaurant, if what is on the menu can't be produced from the kitchen, [the diners] cannot get their nourishment by eating the menus instead." If the concept of bibliographic control

encompasses universal availability of publications, then the national bibliography in fact has to be a catalog based upon a collection derived from legal deposits. However, legal deposit laws are nowhere perfect and are difficult to administer even when well-framed. In addition, the needs and interests of the users are not limited to the publications within the scope of the national bibliography. Other problems include publishers who do not contribute to the national bibliography through participation in cataloging-in-publication programs, multinational publishers (where place of publication becomes more an accident and less a reflection of national interest), and on-demand publishing by means of electronically stored data that can easily cross borders via facsimile transmission. In the end, it is the collective catalogs of all the libraries within the jurisdiction that provide the basis for national bibliographic control. Thus it becomes necessary to shift focus from national bibliographic control to the published national bibliography database. Such a database electronically links the catalogs of the important libraries for information storage and retrieval. "The residual diseconomies, which inhibit easy availability and user access, are by now almost all to do with telecommunications links and distances; with compact disk technology already with us on the national bibliographic service scene, they will no longer stand in our way," he said.

In addition to these presentations there were briefer remarks on behalf of Unesco to convey its interest in the topic and descriptions of Jamaica's and Tanzania's national bibliographies. Following Mr. Lewis's remarks, many of those attending the seminar voiced comments on the proceedings.

—John D. Byrum, Jr.
and Julianne Beall

Division on Management and Technology

Section on Conservation

Topics for the Section on Conservation's meetings ranged from the preservation of audiovisual materials to the properties of ancient and modern paper. D. J. Priest, United Kingdom, discussed the properties and problems of paper produced after the middle of the 19th century. He outlined the causes of deterioration in paper, pointed out that modern paper can be produced to meet specific longevity requirements, and advised the audience that an understanding of these matters is important if books and papers are to be properly cared for in libraries.

"The time has come," Ms. Dvoriashina said, "to remove the barriers in the creative communication of researchers and restorers of different countries and [to] work out and coordinate equivalent terms and their definitions."

Pan Jixing, People's Republic of China, presented information disproving that paper was invented in 105 A.D. by the Chinese eunuch Cai Lun. In fact, research in this century indicates that paper, made from hemp fibers, was invented in the Western Han dynasty in the second to first century B.C. by makers unknown. The technique by which these ancient papers were produced was also described.

A paper by J. Hanzlova, Czechoslovakia, discussed recent developmental research in conservation techniques, specifically pertaining to lamination, vegetable-tanned bookbinding leather, alum-tawed leather, and parchment. Also mentioned was a prototype machine for cleaning and disinfection of library collections.

Control of insect pests in libraries and archives was the topic of a paper presented by M. L. Cox, United Kingdom. The paper consisted of a review of the major insect pests that plague libraries and archives, with examples of the damage they cause. Control of inspect pests may be accomplished by treatment of individual items, by deep freezing or fumigation of many items at once, by treatment of the housing environment, or by a combination of the three.

Two papers dealt with the preservation of audiovisual materials. Peter C. Mazikana, Zimbabwe, cited the qualities of audiovisual materials that contribute to the difficulty of their preservation, identified several organizations that are directly concerned with preservation of audiovisual materials, and emphasized the importance of national and international communication and cooperation for the preservation of audiovisual materials. Helen P. Harrison, United Kingdom, also stressed the importance of bringing to the notice of librarians and archivists the problems and solutions associated with conservation and preservation of audiovisual materials. She reviewed the organizations involved in producing standards and guidelines to be followed in dealing with audiovisual materials; she concluded by discussing the work that needs to be done to improve training opportunities in the conservation of audiovisual materials.

The developing links between the library and archives worlds were well illustrated by the report on the Unesco-funded survey on the current state of the world's patrimony in libraries and archives. The report, to be published by Unesco, served as a basis for discussion of future projects and also formed the subject of the International Council on Archives's International Roundtable on Preservation that met in Italy in September 1987.

Another paper that was distributed but not presented at the meeting was prepared by Z. P. Dvoriashina, USSR.

This paper discusses problems of terminology in the field of document conservation—a discipline that has developed independently in many countries. The terminology associated with this discipline is distinctive, but uses language that neither denotes nor connotes the same meaning to everyone in the field. Citing the growth of international relations and business ties among librarians, the paper calls for an unambiguous comprehension and use of conservation terminology. "The time has come," Ms. Dvoriashina writes, "to remove the barriers in the creative communication of researchers and restorers of different countries and [to] work out and coordinate equivalent terms and their definitions."

—Merrily A. Smith

Section on Information Technology

The Section on Information Technology held meetings in Brighton on August 15 and 21. The minutes of the 1986 meetings held in Tokyo were reviewed and approved.

The secretary of the section, Stephen Massil, University of London Library, addressed the problems of receiving contributions for the section's newsletter from the Standing Committee members and their colleagues with projects of interest to the section's membership.

The financial statement for the various accounts within the section were reviewed. The balance was such that the section would not require any support from IFLA for its administrative allotment.

The chair, Christine Bossmeyer, Deutsche Bibliothek, Federal Republic of Germany, reported on the Coordinating Board meeting of the Division of Management and Technology to which the section belongs. The major item was an announcement of IFLA's Professional Board concerning the meeting pattern of the general conference in Sydney in 1988. The Coordinating Board was not entirely satisfied with the Professional Board's proposals; its comments would be forwarded to the Professional Board.

The third draft of the UNIMARC format for authorities had been submitted to the Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC Advisory Committee for review.

In the section's elections for 1987-1989, Cynthia Durance, National Library of Canada, was elected chair and Françoise Finelli-Lemelle, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, was elected secretary and financial officer.

Sally McCallum, Library of Congress, reported that the third draft of the UNIMARC format for authorities had been submitted to the Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC Advisory Committee for review.

The pre-conference seminar on "Open Systems Interconnections" was discussed and all who had attended the seminar noted that it had been a great success. Recommendations coming from the seminar's participants would be submitted to the Program Management Committee (PMC).

Section members reported on the work of the advisory committees to which they had been assigned, namely Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC, Universal Availability of Publications, and Universal Data Flow and Telecommunications.

The programs for meetings in Sydney in 1988 and Paris in 1989 and possible topics and speakers were discussed.

Mr. Massil reported on his attendance at the meeting of the International Council on Archives' Automation Committee in September 1986, where emphasis was given to the use of CD-ROM (Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory) for archive and library and information applications.

—Henriette D. Avram

Division of Libraries Serving the General Public

Section of Children's Libraries

Among the papers delivered during the section's program sessions was one by Selma K. Richardson, University of Illinois, who discussed integrated library services to children. Ms. Richardson described the Baltimore (Md.) County Public Library System, which was one of the first major public library systems in the United States to experiment with eliminating specialists in children's and adult services in favor of staffing with generalists. Other topics discussed were the possibilities and problems of integrated reference and readers' advisory services and integrated nonfiction collections. The second speaker, Roy Hutton, Devon Library Services, contributed to the theme on a more philosophical level, emphasizing the necessity for children's librarians to seek library and community partnerships and alliances.

Innovative library programs for young readers in Great Britain, such as a library service provided from a river boat, were depicted with slides, or described by articulate, thoughtful speakers. A large package of promotional material, reading lists, and ideas which had been gathered from libraries, book suppliers, and publishers in Great Britain was available for each member of the attentive audience.

The study tour day was a highlight of the conference. Cosponsored by the Section of Public Libraries, the bus tour included visits to two public libraries with special children's rooms. Though all participants showed great

interest in the professional details such as circulation systems and library architecture, among the most pleasant aspects of the trip was the picture-book-like countryside of Sussex and Kent. Green, green hills, tiny neat villages, historic pubs, and dream-like gardens created a perfect picture of what is often referred to as England's literary landscape. It is here that writers such as Lewis Carroll, Rudyard Kipling, Virginia Woolf, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and A. A. Milne lived and worked.

Adele Fasick, University of Toronto, was elected chair and Selma Richardson was elected secretary.

Officers for the Roundtable of Children's Literature Documentation Centres were also elected. Sybille Jagusch, Library of Congress, was elected chair and Clara Budnik, Banco del Libro, Caracas, was elected the new secretary.

—Sybille A. Jagusch

Division of Collections and Services

Section on Acquisition and Exchange

The section scheduled two meetings of its Standing Committee and the customary two open sessions at which papers were presented. The first Standing Committee meeting was held on August 15 and presided over by outgoing chair David Bradbury, British Library Document Supply Centre. Following greetings and the welcoming of new members, minutes for the section's meetings at the 1986 Tokyo conference were presented and accepted. Mr. Bradbury reported on the items of business, including the section's finances and its Brighton program.

The principal topic on the day's agenda was the election of new section officers for a two-year term. Joachim Leonhard, Federal Republic of Germany, was elected *in absentia* and without opposition to the position of chair of the section, and Ulrich Montag, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Federal Republic of Germany, was elected secretary. The committee reviewed the role of corresponding members in the section's activities, agreeing that such members be encouraged to participate more fully, recognizing, however, that their activity is often circumscribed by lack of funds and geographical remoteness. The members of the committee also discussed the implications and impact of the proposals for restructuring the IFLA conferences, and the intentions behind these changes, with an emphasis on improving the quality of papers and reducing the number of concurrently scheduled sessions.

The relationships between the library community and the book trade, as reflected in dual pricing in particular, was suggested as a possible topic for the Sydney conference in 1988.

Rolf Griebel, a newly appointed committee member from Universitatbibliothek Bamberg, Federal Republic of Germany, submitted discussion papers, for the committee's consideration as possible projects, on the dual pricing of books and periodicals and price indices for academic library materials. A paper, "Information Basis of International Book Exchange," by Mrs. Z. P. Sorokina, Lenin State Library, USSR, also was submitted in her absence.

At the second meeting, held on August 21, the committee reviewed progress to date on its medium-term program. Proposals included a one-day seminar, to be held at the Paris conference in 1989, to illuminate the topic of planning for national book repositories from the broad perspective of universal availability of publications.

Another one- or two-day seminar or pre-conference was proposed on exchange. The seminar would explore means by which the constant and steep deterioration in exchange activities might be corrected. The relationships between the library community and the book trade, as reflected in dual pricing in particular, was suggested as a possible topic for the Sydney conference in 1988. Also considered as fertile topics for exploration were the special problems and prospects of acquisitions in the Third World.

The committee considered various changes and amendments to the section's medium-term program, and Mr. Bradbury volunteered to prepare a brochure to attract new committee members. The committee members were in agreement that more time must somehow be scheduled for Standing Committee meetings, and, indeed, members of the committee split into special working groups to draft proposals, on their own time, for the proposed seminars.

The first of the two open meetings of the section was dedicated to relations and collaboration with the book trade. David Woodworth, University of Loughborough, United Kingdom, gave a presentation titled, "The U.K. Serials Group: A British Success Story." This forum led to a better understanding among all involved in working with serials, i.e., publishers, agents, booksellers, and librarians.

Derek Whitehead, State Library of Victoria, Australia, presented his paper, "The Australian Scene: Cooperation Between Libraries and with the Book Trade and Publishers." The importance of cooperation in a region far from the large centers of book production was outlined.

In the second open meeting, Jan Hagerlid of the Swedish Delegation for Scientific and Technical Information (DFI) presented "The Swedish Conspectus Project 'SULF.'"

Birgitta Bergdahl, Linkoping University Library, Sweden, then presented her paper, "Repository

Planning in Scandinavia: The Results of a Seminar," relating to a Nordic seminar on national repository planning that had taken place in Oslo. The paper gave the background to the seminar, summarized the present position with regard to repository libraries in Scandinavia, gave recommendations, and sounded some warning notes. And finally, Rolf Griebel delivered his paper titled, "The Acquisition Crisis in Academic Libraries–The Role of Book Price Indices in Budgetary Planning."

–Peter H. Bridge

Section on Serial Publications

The section's Standing Committee met twice during the conference, on August 16 and 20. The new officers of the section are Mary S. Price, Library of Congress, reelected as chair, and John Byford, British Library, elected as secretary and financial officer.

The Standing Committee heard reports on a number of the section's projects, including preparation of *The International Directory of Serial Experts*, plans for compilation of a "Basic Serial Management Manual," and plans for gathering information on "Library Identifiers in Union Catalogues."

The section's Working Group on Newspapers also reported on a number of its activities, including the Symposium on Newspaper Preservation and Access (held in London immediately prior to the Brighton conference), preparation of the *International Guidelines for the Cataloguing of Newspapers*, and the status of the "Guidelines on the Disposal of Original Newspapers After Microfilming." A proposal to reconstitute the Working Group as a Round Table was presented to the Standing Committee for consideration by the section.

Additionally, the Standing Committee agreed to propose a new microcomputer-based project for formulating an "Online Serials Information, Registration and Inquiry System" (OSIRIS), which would be undertaken jointly with the International Serials Data System and possibly Unesco.

The Standing Committee agreed to propose a new microcomputer-based project for formulating an "Online Serials Information, Registration and Inquiry System" (OSIRIS).

The section convened two program meetings which were held on August 18. In addition, members and guests were hosted by the Serial Publishers Executive of the Publishers Association for a cocktail party on the evening of August 18.

The first program meeting focused on a presentation by Philip Bryant, Centre for Catalogue Research, University of Bath, United Kingdom, on the topic, "Bibliographic Access to Serials: a Study for The British Library." Mr. Bryant noted that the size, age, and wide distribution of the various parts of the British Library have led to varying priorities being given to keep catalog records up to date and that the catalogs are available in a variety of formats and applications of cataloging codes. This has resulted in problems for users and frustration for staff, especially when searching for details of serials titles and holdings.

In 1986, as part of the British Library Serials Project, the Centre for Catalogue Research at the University of Bath undertook a study in the British Library Humanities and Social Sciences Main Reading Room and the Official Publications Library. The aim was to verify details of users' requirements and their understandings of the catalogs when searching for serials. Mr. Bryant described the background to the study and gave details of some of the results from interviews with 225 users. These interviews also involved ascertaining users' understanding of six sample serials catalog entries as currently produced by the British Library. The results clearly showed that users experienced far more problems with the layout and punctuation of the entries than with bibliographic content. The second program meeting was held jointly with the Section on Science and Technology Libraries and dealt with papers on the ADONIS Project ("ADONIS–the Experience to Date," by Barrie Stern).

–Mary S. Price

Council II and Closing Session

Council II and the Closing Session convened on the afernoon of August 21. R. Ndiaye, Senegal, reported on the IFLA pre-session seminar, the International Colloquium on the Harmonization of Education and Training Programmes for Library, Information and Archival Personnel, held in London on August 9–15. Harmonization was emphasized as the center of discussion. Plans of action, Mr. Ndiaye explained, should be worked out through resolutions, as follows:

Resolution 1–"There was general agreement among the participants in the colloquium on the importance and usefulness of the approach of harmonization of education and training programmes for library, information, and archival personnel. The colloquium recommends that Unesco and the three non-governmental organizations–IFLA, the International Federation for Documentation (FID), and the International Council on Archives (ICA)–continue the work already initiated toward harmonization, and encourage regional and national institutions to work along the same lines."

Resolution *2*—"The colloquium recommends to appropriate national, regional, and international organizations that they consider a plan of action to implement activities toward harmonization of education and training programmes for library, information and archival personnel.

The colloquium recognizes the importance of establishing equivalency of degrees and diplomas awarded in various institutions and in different countries.

It further recommends that in planning such action as those listed below, the following points be taken into account: (1) *Academic Level*—In developing materials for a harmonized approach, each topic should be treated at an appropriate level; paraprofessional, first professional, or advanced, and progressive treatment would be useful for some topics. (2) *Theory and Practice*—A balance should be maintained between theory and practice which in turn will be affected by the subject and the academic level. (3) *Environment*—All international action should be flexible enough to be adaptable to different political, social, economic, and cultural contexts. (4) *Modular Approach*—A modular approach to curriculum design should be adopted because this would allow the identification of teaching aids appropriate to each module. This would also allow the choice of appropriate modules and relevant teaching packages. Material should be suitable for use in developing countries. Such work should take account of relevant material already in existence and should be made available in English, French, and Spanish.

"The areas recommended for inclusion in the plan of action are management, preservation and conservation, audiovisual/nonbook materials, records management, information technology, user studies, research methods, marketing, and evaluation of information systems and services. In several of these areas work has already been done on the subject, e.g., Vaughan, A., *Reader on Management*, Unesco, in preparation; Tees, M., *Core Curriculum on Management*, IFLA, in preparation; Dureau, J. M., and Clements, D.W.G., *Principles for the Preservation and Conservation of Library Materials*, IFLA, 1986; Kathpalia, Yash P., *A Model Curriculum for the Training of Specialists in Document Preservation and Restoration; a RAMP Study with Guidelines*, Unesco, 1984; and Cook, M., *Guidelines on Curriculum Development in Information Technology for Librarians, Documentalists, and Archivists*, Unesco, 1986. Taking into account the work already done, the colloquium recommends the convening of a seminar of experts to identify and discuss curriculum needs and structure and the preparation of a textbook or reader."

Resolution *3*—"The colloquium recognizes the importance of education and retraining of teachers of library, information and archival personnel, and recommends to Unesco, IFLA, ICA, and FID a seminar of experts to study curriculum needs and structure. Also recommended are a textbook/reader on teaching methods; seminars, particularly regional seminars, for teachers; and support arrangements for the exchange or interchange of teachers of library, information, and archival personnel between institutions within countries and between countries."

Resolution *4*—"The colloquium recognizes the importance of establishing equivalency of degrees and diplomas awarded in various institutions and in different countries as essential to facilitate mobility of information professionals and teachers. Taking into account the work already done by Antoinette Fall Correa with Francophone librarians, and by Edith Fischer, Josephine Fang and Paul Nauta (*IFLA Journal*, vol. 13, no. 2, 1987), a seminar to develop criteria for establishing equivalency for degrees and diplomas is recommended, as well as the encouragement of cooperation among educational institutions to promote reciprocity."

The conference resolved that IFLA's Executive Board make Spanish an official IFLA language no later than the 1989 Council meeting in Paris.

Resolution *5*—"Recognizing that the concept of professionalism should permeate the practice of all information professionals, and therefore should be included in their education at all levels, the colloquium recommends that a code of professional conduct acceptable to the three information professions be established by IFLA, FID, and ICA; that national information profession organizations should encourage harmonization of education for information professionals; and that national information coordinating agencies, where they exist, should support action toward harmonization of education."

Resolution *6*—"Recognizing that there are frequent problems with conflicting terminology between the various professions, countries, and languages, the colloquium recommends the preparation of a lexicon or terminology database to facilitate the standardization of terminology for library science, information science, and archival studies." [The Professional Board has received the resolutions and taken them under consideration for action at its November 1987 meeting.]

Following Mr. Ndiaye's report, Margreet Wijnstroom introduced the subject of members recommended for exclusion. While not mentioning specific names, Ms. Wijnstroom indicated that 28 organizations were

in arrears in dues payments since 1984, six of these from the industrial world. Two organizations will be dropped from membership and the others urged to bring payments to date.

The conference recommended that IFLA reaffirm the concept of a public library service available without direct charge and that charges for computerized information retrieval should only be passed on to the user when added value services are provided at the express wish of the client.

General resolutions of the conference were introduced, as follows:

Resolution 1—"Resolution on the Establishment of Spanish as an Official IFLA Language—Whereas, IFLA's Executive Board has received a number of resolutions asking that Spanish be made an official language at and since the 1985 Council, and Whereas, IFLA's Executive Board has agreed to do this in principle and has taken the first action in this process by designating Spanish as an IFLA Working Language, Now Therefore Be It Resolved that IFLA's Executive Board make Spanish an official IFLA language no later than the 1989 Council meeting in Paris; take action to have such IFLA documents as are published in IFLA languages translated into Spanish; and make the necessary arrangements for simultaneous interpretation into Spanish at the Paris conference and all subsequent conferences by making the budgetary provisions required for this change."

The above Resolution 1 passed.

Resolution 2—"Charging for Public Library Services—That having considered the report of a working group sent up by the Section of Public Libraries, it be a recommendation to IFLA that: (a) it reaffirm the concept of a public library service available without direct charge for the borrowing and consultation of library materials, including the provision of assistance and advice by professional librarians; (b) charges for computerized information retrieval should only be passed on to the user when added value services are provided at the express wish of the client."

The above Resolution 2 passed.

C. Bossmeyer, vice chair of the Professional Board, next offered a professional evaluation of the conference, followed by invitations to Sydney in 1988 and to Paris in 1989.

Henriette D. Avram, Library of Congress, was presented with an Honorary Fellowship, IFLA's highest award, in recognition of her many contributions to the federation during the past 20 years. Incoming secretary general Paul Nauta made brief comments, as did retiring secretary general Margreet Wijnstroom. In addition to numerous tributes made to Ms. Wijnstroom for the dedication, cooperation, and excellence she brought to the organization, a standing ovation was offered by the gathered delegates.

The 53rd IFLA Conference was officially closed, and a reception followed.

—F. Kurt Cylke

NAC *(Cont. from p. 134)*

networking; (3) encourage planning for the future; and (4) develop action items by NAC member organizations. The major focus of the program was the 1984 report of the U.S. Congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) titled *Intellectual Property Rights in the Age of Electronics and Information.*

Forming the main part of the report were five papers—"The OTA Report on Intellectual Property Rights" by D. Linda Garcia, OTA; "The End of Copyright" by Robert J. Kost, OTA; "The New Technologies" by Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress; "Current Bibliographic Database Ownership Issues" by W. David Laird; and "ACS Chemical Journals Online; Is It Being Downloaded?" prepared by John A. Hearty and Barbara F. Polansky, both from the American Chemical Society.

Questions concerning the work of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee and its publications may be directed to Sigrid G. Harriman, secretariat, NAC, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

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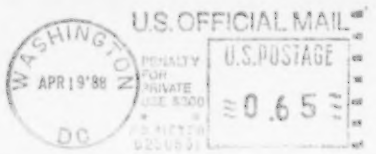

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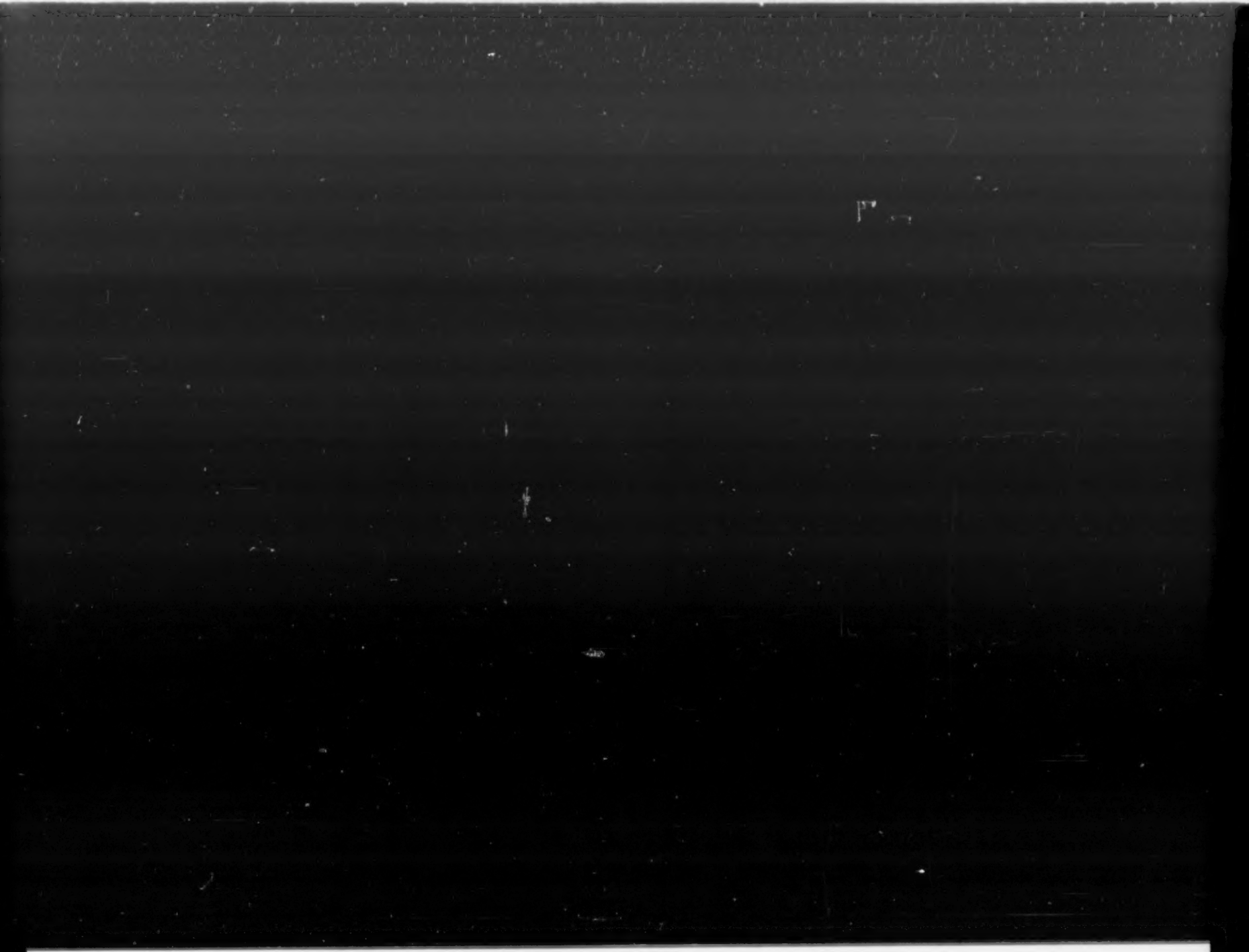
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